

**0/30 Questions Answered**

Time Remaining

**1 hr 59 mins**



**Midterm - Only start when ready -- you only have one chance**

## Q1 Introduction

### 10 Points

- The exam auto-submits when the time ends, so please watch the clock. The timer does not stop even if you hit submit (as you can return to the exam).
- The midterm exam is open book, open notes, open VM, and open Internet. However, it must be performed individually -- you may not collaborate or discuss the exam with anyone until the exam grade is released. Please see the definitions of cheating and unauthorized collaboration in the Student Code of Conduct. Usage of ChatGPT or any other AI content generation tools would be considered plagiarism. Turnitin and other plagiarism checkers will be used.
- Always give the best answer. Points deducted when the best answer is not given.
- On areas of the exam where it specifies to show work or explain or where there is a large text box, you must show work/explain for credit. Points will be deducted for answers that are not the best answer or not clear.
- If you encounter a technical error, please email to Professor Mak the answers within five minutes of the end of the exam.

## Q1.1 Quantitative Risk Analysis

10 Points

ACME Corporation recently perform a risk assessment and identified several risks.

- Risk 1: The server farm has a 40% chance of failing each year due to hardware malfunction. The replacement cost for the server, including labor and downtime losses, is estimated at \$50,000 per incident.
- Risk 2: There's also a risk of a security breach, 50% probability every 24 months, which would leak sensitive client data and it is estimated that it would be \$400,000 to secure the breach and repair the PR damage.

For Risk 1:

a. [1 pt] What is the ARO?

b. [1 pt] What is the SLE?

c. [1 pt] What is the ALE?

For Risk 2:

d. [1 pt] What is the ARO?

e. [1 pt] What is the SLE?

f. [1 pt] What is the ALE?

g. [4 pt] ACME is considering implementing a vulnerability management system to mitigate Risk 2. The system would have an initial cost of \$200,000 and will require one full-time engineer to manage it (annual salary + benefits of \$200,000/year). Given your calculations for Risk 2, would this be a good investment? Provide your rationale with clear supporting calculations. Explain why or why not.

## Q2 Reconnaissance

12 Points

A security engineer is tasked with scanning a remote server within a critical infrastructure network.

### Q2.1

4 Points

The security engineer performs the following nmap scan:

```
nmap -sS -p 443 192.168.1.10
```

The scan result indicates that port 443 is closed. Explain how nmap was able to determine that. Please give specific protocol level header information on what was sent and received.

**Q2.2****4 Points**

Suppose the engineer now performs this scan:

```
nmap -sU -p 443 192.168.1.10
```

The result says “open | filtered”. Explain what led nmap to determine this. Please give specific protocol level header information on what was sent and received.

**Q2.3****4 Points**

Suppose the engineer is now analyzing the firewall logs and notices repeated TCP SYN packets to port 445, but no connections. What could this indicate? Explain in detail.

## Q3 TCP Attacks

16 Points

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
333	2025-02-09 18:32:14.190832581	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.7	TELNET	108	Telnet Data ...
334	2025-02-09 18:32:14.190840084	10.9.0.7	10.9.0.6	TCP	66	50284 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1333488140 Ack=2410700960 Win=64256 Len=...
335	2025-02-09 18:32:14.191029695	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.7	TELNET	243	Telnet Data ...
336	2025-02-09 18:32:14.191040159	10.9.0.7	10.9.0.6	TCP	66	50284 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1333488140 Ack=2410701137 Win=64128 Len=...
337	2025-02-09 18:32:14.191271776	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.7	TELNET	188	Telnet Data ...
338	2025-02-09 18:32:14.191284876	10.9.0.7	10.9.0.6	TCP	66	50284 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1333488140 Ack=2410701259 Win=64128 Len=...
339	2025-02-09 18:32:14.192361870	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.7	TELNET	148	Telnet Data ...
340	2025-02-09 18:32:14.192377518	10.9.0.7	10.9.0.6	TCP	66	50284 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1333488140 Ack=2410701341 Win=64128 Len=...
341	2025-02-09 18:32:14.192573393	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.7	TELNET	68	Telnet Data ...
342	2025-02-09 18:32:14.192582798	10.9.0.7	10.9.0.6	TCP	66	50284 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1333488140 Ack=2410701343 Win=64128 Len=...
343	2025-02-09 18:32:14.207510625	10.9.0.6	10.9.0.7	TELNET	87	Telnet Data ...
344	2025-02-09 18:32:14.207541787	10.9.0.7	10.9.0.6	TCP	66	50284 → 23 [ACK] Seq=1333488140 Ack=2410701364 Win=64128 Len=...
345	2025-02-09 18:33:57.794334896	02:42:1b:e3:de:31	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 10.9.0.6? Tell 10.9.0.1
346	2025-02-09 18:33:57.794372163	02:42:0a:09:00:06	02:42:1b:e3:de:31	ARP	42	10.9.0.6 is at 02:42:0a:09:00:06

The screenshot above shows a telnet connection between Alice and Bob. Suppose Trudy, the attacker, wants to perform a TCP RST attack to break the connection. She wants to attack the client (Alice's) side of the connection. Please fill out the parameters for her code below to successfully do that.

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python3
2  from scapy.all import *
3  ip = IP(src="(A)", dst="(B)")
4  tcp = TCP(sport=(C), dport=(D), flags="(E)", seq=(F), ack=(G))
5  pkt = (H)
6  ls(pkt)
7  send(pkt, verbose=0)

```



### Q3.1 Value for (A) - src

2 Points

10.9.0.1

10.9.0.6

10.9.0.7

23

50284

1333488140

2410701364

R

RA

RST

S

SA

Parameter not needed

### Q3.2 Value for (B) - dst

2 Points

10.9.0.1

10.9.0.6

10.9.0.7

23

50284

1333488140

2410701364

R

RA

RST

S

SA

Parameter not needed

### Q3.3 Value for (C) - sport

2 Points

10.9.0.1

10.9.0.6

10.9.0.7

23

50284

1333488140

2410701364

R

RA

RST

S

SA

Parameter not needed

### Q3.4 Value for (D) - dport

2 Points

10.9.0.1

10.9.0.6

10.9.0.7

23

50284

1333488140

2410701364

R

RA

RST

S

SA

Parameter not needed

### Q3.5 Value for (E) - flags

2 Points

10.9.0.1

10.9.0.6

10.9.0.7

23

50284

1333488140

2410701364

R

RA

RST

S

SA

Parameter not needed

### Q3.6 Value for (F) - seq

2 Points

10.9.0.1

10.9.0.6

10.9.0.7

23

50284

1333488140

2410701364

R

RA

RST

S

SA

Parameter not needed

**Q3.7 Value for (G) - ack**

**2 Points**

10.9.0.1

10.9.0.6

10.9.0.7

23

50284

1333488140

2410701364

R

RA

RST

S

SA

Parameter not needed

**Q3.8 Value for (H) - pkt**

**2 Points**

## Q4 Session Hijacking

14 Points

Suppose Trudy is trying to hijack a telnet session between Alice and Bob, with Alice being the client and Bob being the server.

a. [4 pts] Explain how Trudy can inject malicious commands into the telnet session. Include details about sequence numbers.

b. [6 pts] Explain if it would be useful to Trudy if she blocked communications from Alice. What is the benefit? Describe one way that Trudy can do that.

c. [4 pts] Suppose Trudy is trying to hijack the telnet session, however, she cannot see the traffic on the network and can only blindly inject traffic. Explain how many times she can guess before being locked out of the system, presuming there is no IDS/IPS to stop Trudy.



**Q5 RSA****12 Points**

Perform RSA key generation. Suppose  $p = 53$  and  $n = 2279$ .

**Q5.1 What would be the value of  $q$ ?****2 Points****Q5.2 What would be the value of  $\phi$ ?****1 Point**

**Q5.3 Which of the following are possible values of  $e$ ? (Choose all that are correct, no partial credit)**

**3 Points**

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 5

☐ 7

☐ 9

☐ 11

☐ 13

☐ 15

☐ 17

☐ 19

☐ 21

☐ 22

**Q5.4 Suppose  $e$  is 23. Find  $d$ .**

**3 Points**

**Hint: One possible values of  $d$  is between 80 and 120.**

**Q5.5 Using  $e=23$ , encrypt  $m=100$**

**3 Points**

## Q6 Diffie-Hellman

10 Points

Perform Diffie-Hellman shared key generation with  $g = 7$ ,  $n = 29$ , Alice selects  $a = 5$  as her secret, and Bob selects  $b = 6$  as his secret.

### Q6.1 calculate Alice's public key A

3 Points

### Q6.2 calculate Bob's public key B

3 Points

### Q6.3 Calculate the shared key K

4 Points

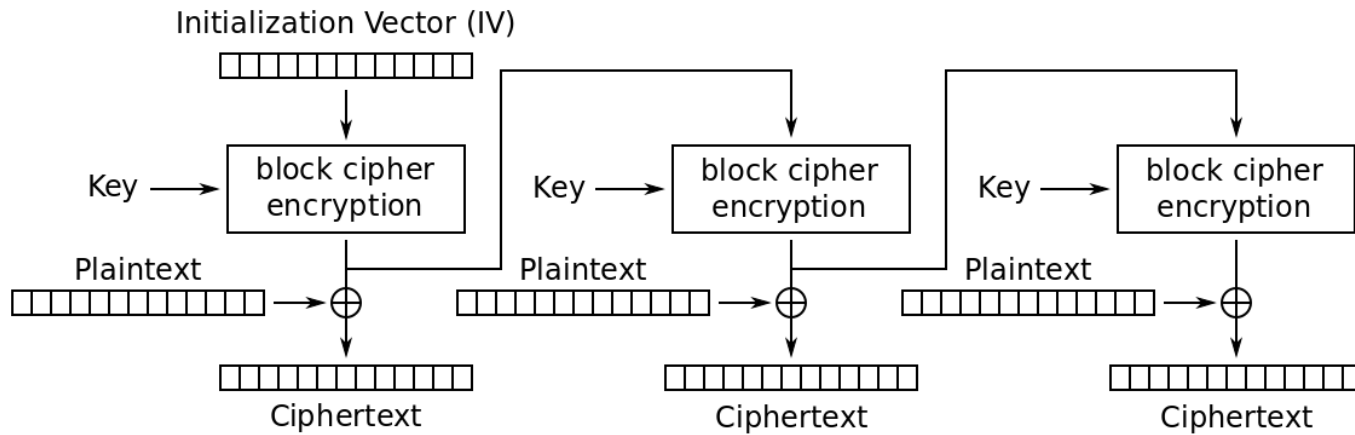
## Q7 Block Cipher Mode of Operations

6 Points

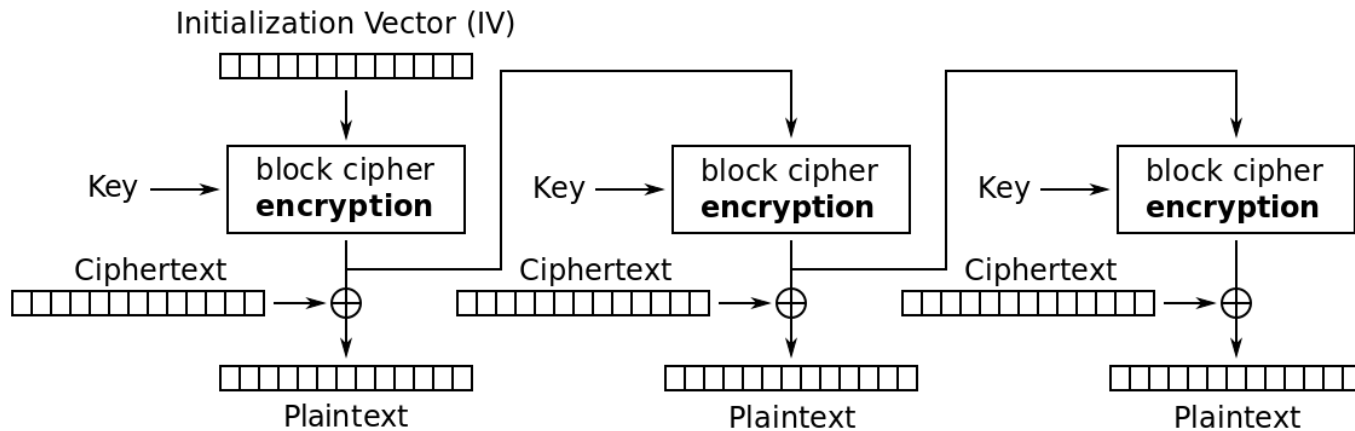
Use the following input/output table (encryption algorithm) for this problem.

Input	Output
000	101
001	011
010	111
011	001
110	000
100	110
101	100
111	010

The following diagram shows Output Feedback Mode (OFB), a similar mode of operation to CBC. **Note that the bottom diagram, which shows decryption, actually uses encryption.**



Output Feedback (OFB) mode encryption



Output Feedback (OFB) mode decryption

**Q7.1 Decrypt Ciphertext 010010010010 using OFB and IV=001.****6 Points**Note: Question specifies to **decrypt**.

## Q8 Miscellaneous

20 Points

### Q8.1 Vigenère

4 Points

Using the standard Vigenère table, encrypt:

Cyberecurity

Using the key:

network

What is the cipher text?

### Q8.2

2 Points

Diffusion in cryptography means changing one character in the key will affect many parts of the ciphertext.

True

False



**Q8.3****2 Points**

AES uses a function for its substitution table because it would require too much memory to store it as a table.

True

False

**Q8.4****2 Points**

The initialization vector must be kept secret at all costs.

True

False

**Q8.5****2 Points**

CBC is no longer used in encryption because when given two identical blocks of data, it returns the same block of data.

True

False

**Q8.6****2 Points**

RSA Key Creation: What value is impossible in the following:

$$p = 5$$

$$q = 17$$

$$n = 85$$

$$\Phi = 10$$

**Q8.7****2 Points**

Which of the following is true about a one-time pad cipher when the key is as long as the message, truly random, and never reused?

It can be broken using frequency analysis.

It is as vulnerable as a Vigenère cipher with a short key.

It is theoretically unbreakable without the key.

It can be cracked if some of the plaintext is known, allowing the attacker to deduce the rest of the key.

### Q8.8 tcpdump

4 Points

What is the `tcpdump` option to prevent the tool from **converting packets** and DNS resolution.

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